

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; the "Act") and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 342D, and Hawaii Administrative Rules Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, and Department of Health (DOH), State of Hawaii,

HAWAII AMERICAN WATER

(hereinafter PERMITTEE),

is authorized to discharge treated wastewater to the receiving waters named Pacific Ocean at Sandy Beach through Outfall Serial No. 001 at Latitude 21°17'09"N and Longitude 157°40'01"W, and

storm water associated with industrial activities and non-storm water discharges specified in Appendix 2, Part 1.1.2.1 to the receiving waters named Pacific Ocean at Sandy Beach through Outfall Serial No. 002 at Latitude 21°17'09"N and Longitude 157°40'19"W

from its East Honolulu Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 8480 Kalanianaʻole Highway, Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

in accordance with the general requirements, effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein, and in the DOH "Standard NPDES Permit Conditions," (version 15) that is available on the DOH, Clean Water Branch (CWB) website at:

<http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/home/standard-npdes-permit-conditions/>.

All references to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are to regulations that are in effect on July 1, 2018, except as otherwise specified. Unless otherwise specified herein, all terms are defined as provided in the applicable regulations in Title 40 of the CFR.

Failure to comply with any condition, requirement, and/or limitation in this permit is an enforceable violation and your NPDES permit may be terminated. Examples of enforceable violations include, but are not limited to: Unauthorized discharges where a pollutant was not disclosed in the NPDES application, but was detected by monitoring only requirements in the NPDES permit or by other means determined by the DOH; failure to sample, analyze, or submit water quality results as required in the NPDES permit; and discharging pollutants in locations that were not authorized in the NPDES permit. If you violate Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Chapter 342D, you may be subject to penalties of up to \$25,000 per violation per day and up to two (2) years in jail.

Falsification of information, including providing information in the NPDES application that does not match what is actually occurring at the project site/facility, may result in criminal penalties for the Permittee and their authorized representative as provided in Clean Water Act, Section 309 and HRS, Section 342D-35.

This permit, including the Zone of Mixing, will become effective on **August 1, 2020**.

This permit, including the Zone of Mixing, and the authorization to discharge will expire at midnight, **July 31, 2025**.

Signed this 10th day of June, 2020.



(For) Director of Health

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A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Outfall Serial No. 001

- a. During the period beginning with the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge treated wastewater to the receiving waters named Pacific Ocean at Sandy Beach through Outfall Serial No. 001 at Latitude 21°17'09"N and Longitude 157°40'01"W. The discharge shall be limited and monitored as specified below.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations ¹				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	2	2	2	MGD	Continuous/ Estimate ³	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	30	45	90	mg/L	5/Week ³	24-Hour Composite
	976	1,464	2,927	lbs/day ⁴		
	The average monthly percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent					
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30	45	90	mg/L	5/Week ³	24-Hour Composite
	976	1,464	2,927	lbs/day ⁴		
	The average monthly percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent					

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

¹ Compliance with mass-based effluent limitations shall be determined using the following formula:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 8.34 * \text{concentration (mg/L)} * \text{flow (MGD)}$$

² The Permittee shall monitor and report the test results.

³ Both influent and effluent samples shall be taken, as specified in Parts A.1.b and A.1.c of this Permit.

⁴ Mass-based effluent limits calculated using a design flow rate of 3.9 MGD.

Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations ¹				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Annual	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
pH	Not less than 6.0 and not greater than 9.0			s.u.	1/Week	Grab
Oil and Grease	--	--	2	mg/L	1/Month	Grab
	--	--	2	lbs/day		
Chronic Toxicity	--	--	Pass ³	--	2/Year	24-Hour Composite
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	--	--	50	µg/L	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
	--	--	2.2	lbs/day ¹⁰		
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	1.9	--	--	µg/L	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
	0.08	--	--	lbs/day ¹⁰		

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Effluent Characteristics	Discharge Limitations ¹				Monitoring Requirements	
	Average Annual	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Copper, Total Recoverable	--	--	174.6	µg/L	1/Month	24-Hour Composite
	--	--	7.5	lbs/day ¹⁰		
Enterococci	--	175 ⁴	5,200 ^{5,6}	CFU/100 mL	5/Week ⁷	Grab ⁸
Temperature	--	--	2	°C	1/Week	Grab
Turbidity	--	--	2	NTU	1/Month	Grab
Remaining Pollutants ⁹	--	--	2	µg/l	1/Year	Grab

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

N/A – Not Applicable

¹ Compliance with mass-based effluent limitations shall be determined using the following formula:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 8.34 * \text{concentration (mg/L)} * \text{flow (MGD)}.$$

² The Permittee shall monitor and report the parameter results.

³ “Pass,” as described in Section B.3 of this Permit.

⁴ Effluent limit expressed as a monthly geometric mean.

⁵ Effluent limit expressed as a single sample maximum.

⁶ The daily maximum effluent limitation shall not be exceeded in more than ten (10) percent of samples taken within the same 30-day interval in which the geometric mean was calculated.

⁷ Report enterococci as a geometric mean and as a single sample.

⁸ Enterococci samples shall be analyzed using Method 1600, *Membrane Filter Test Method for Enterococci in Water* (EPA 821-R-09-016, December, 2009).

⁹ The Permittee shall perform annual monitoring, based on a calendar year, on all remaining pollutants listed in Appendix 1 of this permit, except those already specified in the table above. The use of grab samples may be used, although 24-hour composite samples may be used if indicated in Appendix 1.

¹⁰ Mass-based effluent limits calculated using a design flow rate of 5.2 MGD.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	Geometric Mean ¹	Single Sample Maximum	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ammonia Nitrogen	4,960	6,660	µg/L	1/Month ²	24-Hour Composite
	215	289	lbs/day ³		

¹ To be evaluated on a calendar year.

² Both influent and effluent samples shall be taken, as specified in Parts A.1.b and A.1.c of this Permit.

³ Compliance with mass-based effluent limitations shall be determined using the following formula:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 8.34 * \text{concentration (mg/L)} * \text{flow (MGD)}$$

b. For individual discharge parameters monitored in the influent and effluent, monitoring shall be conducted on the same day.

c. All influent and effluent monitoring shall be arranged so that each day of the calendar week is represented once per month (i.e., for discharge parameters monitoring five (5) calendar days per week or three (3) calendar days per week), or once per two (2) months (i.e., for discharge parameters monitored once per week).

d. Effluent monitoring for ammonia nitrogen and turbidity shall be conducted on the same day that receiving water monitoring for said pollutants is conducted.

- e. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements in Part A.1 of this permit shall be taken at the following locations:

- (1) Influent Monitoring, Monitoring Location INF: All influent samples shall be taken downstream of any additions to the trunk sewer, upstream of any in-plant return flows, and prior to treatment where representative samples of the influent can be obtained.
- (2) Effluent Monitoring Location, Outfall Serial No. 001: All effluent samples shall be taken downstream from any additions to the facility after all treatment processes, including the disinfection system, and prior to mixing with the receiving waters, where representative samples of the final effluent can be obtained.

2. Outfall Serial No. 002

- a. During the period beginning with the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activities and non-storm water discharges specified in Appendix 2, Part 1.1.2.1 to the receiving waters named Pacific Ocean at Sandy Beach through Outfall Serial No. 002 at Latitude 21°17'09"N and Longitude 157°40'19"W. The Permittee shall report results of storm water monitoring with the annual Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) in accordance with Part H.2 of this permit and Part 7.5 of Appendix 2.

Parameter	Units	Minimum Monitoring Requirements		
		Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type ¹
Flow	MGD	Report	1/Year	Estimated
Total Nitrogen	µg/L	Report	1/Year	Grab ²
Ammonia Nitrogen	µg/L	Report	1/Year	Grab ²
Turbidity	NTU	Report	1/Year	Grab ²
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Report	1/Year	Grab ²

MGD Million gallons per day

µg/l micrograms per liter

mg/l milligrams per liter

¹ The Permittee shall collect samples for analysis from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event. A measurable storm event means a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation (i.e., a storm event that results in an actual discharge) and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours. The 72-hour interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events.

- ² The Permittee shall take a minimum of one (1) grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a discharge associated with a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

b. Monitoring Locations

- (1) Storm water sampling locations shall be set in the SWPPP.
- (2) The Permittee shall not change sampling locations without notification to the DOH.

c. Test Procedures

- (1) Unless otherwise noted in this permit, all pollutant parameters shall be analyzed according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act. Application(s) for the use of alternative methods shall be submitted according to 40 CFR 136.4.
- (2) The Permittee shall use test methods with detection limits that reflect the benchmark specified in Part A.2.a. of this permit and must be sufficiently sensitive as defined in 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). If the test result is not detectable, indicate that the test result is "less than #," where the # is the lowest detection limit of the test method used. For situations where the benchmark is below the detection limits of the available test methods, the test method which has detection limit closest to the benchmark shall be used.

d. Additional Storm Water Monitoring

The DOH may specify additional monitoring requirements and limitations, in addition to the monitoring requirements specified in Part A.2.a. of this permit.

e. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) formerly known as Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP)

The Permittee shall:

- (1) Continue to implement the SWPCP, dated April 30, 1998, or more recent versions, in accordance with Section 6 in Appendix B of HAR Chapter 11-55, and subsequent submittals (if applicable) until the Permittee develops and submits to the DOH the updated SWPPP, in accordance with Appendix 2 of this permit.

- (2) Submit an updated SWPPP to the DOH within 90 calendar days after the effective date of the permit.
 - (3) Implement the updated SWPPP upon its submittal to the DOH.
 - (4) Review and update the SWPPP, as often as needed toward improving the storm water discharge quality and/or control practices, or, as required by the DOH.
 - (5) Maintain a copy of the SWPPP and documentation of all amendments, as applicable, at the facility.
- f. Qualified personnel and/or position titles designated in the SWPPP may sign the routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments required under Appendix 2.

B. WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY REQUIREMENTS

1. Monitoring Frequency

The Permittee shall conduct semiannual chronic toxicity tests on flow weighted 24-hour composite effluent samples, in accordance with the procedures outlined below.

For whole effluent toxicity tests using *Tripneustes gratilla*, if the Permittee has unacceptable control performance while conducting the sea urchin sperm/fertilization bioassay during a monitoring period, the Permittee shall document its efforts, communicate all attempts to the DOH, and report all attempts on the DMR for that monitoring period.

It shall not be considered a noncompliance of the whole effluent toxicity requirements if it can be proven to the Director's satisfaction that the inability in obtaining gametes for testing was due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control.

2. Test Species and Methods

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on *T. gratilla* using Hawaiian Collector Urchin, *Tripneustes gratilla* (Hawa'e) Fertilization Test Method (Adapted by Amy Wagner, EPA Region 9 Laboratory, Richmond, CA from a method developed by George Morrison, EPA, ORD Narragansett, RI and Diane Nacci, Science Applications International Corporation, ORD Narragansett, RI) (EPA/600/R-12/022) and follow Quality Assurance procedures as described in the test methods manual *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995).

Upon written request by the Permittee and written approval from the DOH or upon request by the DOH, the Permittee shall use updated versions of the methods referenced in the paragraph above as they become available from the EPA.

3. Chronic WET Permit Limit

All State waters shall be free from chronic toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in HAR, Section 11-54-10, or other methods specified by the DOH. For this discharge, the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the applicable IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). For any one chronic toxicity test, the

chronic WET permit limit that must be met is rejection of the null hypothesis (Ho):

IWC (2 percent effluent) mean response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Control mean response

- a. For Outfall Serial No. 001, an IWC of 2% shall be used.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass" on the DMR form. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail" on the DMR form. To calculate either "Pass" or "Fail," the Permittee shall follow the instructions in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, Appendix A. If a test result is reported as "Fail," then the Permittee shall follow Part B.6 (Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process) of this permit.

4. Quality Assurance

- a. Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the chronic test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- b. This discharge is subject to a determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC (for statistical flowchart and procedures, see *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, Appendix A, Figure A-1). During Step 6 of Appendix A, the Permittee shall use an alpha value of 0.05 for *T. gratilla*. The chronic IWC for Outfall Serial No. 001 is two (2) percent effluent.
- c. Effluent dilution water and control water shall be receiving water or lab water, as described in the test methods manual *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). If the dilution water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- d. If the organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If the organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
- e. All multi-concentration reference toxicant test results must be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and*

Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR 136) (EPA/821/B-00/004, 2000).

- f. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the Permittee shall re-sample and re-test within 14 calendar days.
 - g. If the discharged effluent is chlorinated, then chlorine shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the Director.
 - h. pH drift during a toxicity test may contribute to artifactual toxicity when pH-dependent toxicants (e.g., ammonia, metals) are present in the effluent. To determine whether or not pH drift is contributing to artifactual toxicity, the Permittee shall conduct three sets of side-by-side toxicity tests in which the pH of one treatment is controlled at the pH of the effluent while the pH of the other treatment is not controlled, as described in Section 11.3.6.1 of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). Toxicity is confirmed to be artifactual and due to pH drift when no toxicity above the chronic WET permit limit is observed in the treatments controlled at the pH of the effluent. Upon this confirmation and following written approval by the Director, the Permittee may use the procedures outline in Section 11.3.6.2 of the chronic freshwater test methods manual to control effluent sample pH during the toxicity test.
5. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan
- Within 90 calendar days of the permit effective date, the Permittee shall prepare and submit to the DOH a copy of its Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan (1-2 pages) for review. This plan shall include steps the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is measured above the chronic WET permit limit and shall include the following, at minimum:
- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
 - b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.
 - c. An indication of who would conduct the Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIEs) if a TIE is necessary (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).
 - d. A flow chart of the workplan steps.

6. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process

- a. If the chronic WET permit limitation is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset), then the Permittee shall conduct one additional toxicity test using the same species and test method. This toxicity test shall begin within 14 calendar days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit limit. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the chronic WET permit limitation, then the Permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
- b. If the chronic WET permit limit is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, then the Permittee shall conduct six (6) additional toxicity tests using the same species and test method, approximately two (2) weeks, over a 12-week period. This testing shall begin within 14 calendar days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit limit. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed the chronic WET permit limit, then the Permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
- c. If one (1) of the additional toxicity tests (in paragraphs Parts B.6.a or B.6.b) exceeds the chronic WET permit limitation, then, within 14 calendar days of receipt of this test result, the Permittee shall initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, EPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999). In conjunction, the Permittee shall develop and implement a Detailed TRE Work Plan which shall include the following: further actions undertaken by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the Permittee will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and a schedule for these actions. The Permittee may discontinue accelerated toxicity testing upon the written approval from the DOH.
- d. The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). Further, the Permittee may be required by the DOH to initiate a TIE as part of a TRE.
- e. Prior to conducting a TIE, the Permittee shall submit a TIE plan to the Director. The TIE plan, at a minimum shall:

- (1) Discuss previous TIE efforts and other available data useful in developing TIE procedures;
- (2) Evaluate the available operations and effluent data;
- (3) Identify and discuss site-specific considerations for the TIE effort;
- (4) Include a comprehensive quality control program;
- (5) Establish a monitoring program;
- (6) Identify test methods and statistical methods to be used for the TIE effort;
- (7) Identify the TIE procedures for the baseline toxicity tests and TIE manipulations;
- (8) Discuss additional potential analysis that might be helpful in evaluating the causative toxicant(s) or appropriate treatability, such as pollutant scans for toxic effluent;
- (9) Discuss the personnel and their qualifications for the team conducting the TIE results interpretation; and
- (10) Include follow-up procedures for use if the TIE is inconclusive.

The Permittee shall incorporate all comments received from the DOH within 14 days of the TIE plan submittal. Within 14 days of the TIE plan submittal, the Permittee shall commence with the TIE.

7. Reporting of Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Results

- a. The Permittee shall report on the DMR for the month in which the toxicity test was conducted: "Pass" or "Fail" (based on the Welch's t-test result), the calculated "percent mean response at IWC," where:

percent mean response at IWC = $((\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}) \times 100$,

and to assist in evaluation of the test result, the standard deviations for the IWC mean response and the Control mean response.

- b. The Permittee shall submit a full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to the DMR for the month in which the toxicity test was conducted. The laboratory report shall contain: the toxicity test results; the

dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; all results for effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test(s); and progress reports on TRE/TIE investigations.

- c. The Permittee shall notify the DOH in writing within five (5) calendar days of exceedance of the chronic WET permit limitation. This notification shall describe actions the Permittee has taken or will take to investigate, identify, and correct the cause of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

8. Permit Reopener for Chronic Toxicity

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include new effluent limitations or permit conditions to address chronic toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.

C. WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

1. Recreational Criteria for All State Waters

- a. The discharge of treated wastewater through Outfall Serial No. 001 shall not cause the following water quality recreational criteria to be violated in State waters:
 - (1) Enterococcus content shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colony forming units per one hundred milliliters over any thirty-day interval.
 - (2) A Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 130 per one hundred milliliters shall be used for enterococcus. The STV shall not be exceeded by more than ten percent of samples taken within the same thirty-day interval in which the geometric mean is calculated.
 - (3) State waters in which enterococcus content does not exceed the standard shall not be lowered in quality.
 - (4) Raw or inadequately treated sewage, sewage for which the degree of treatment is unknown, or other pollutants of public health significance, as determined by the director of health, shall not be present in natural public swimming, bathing or wading areas. Warning signs shall be posted at locations where human sewage has been identified as temporarily contributing to the enterococcus count.
- b. Compliance with the water quality criteria listed in Part C.1, above, shall be measured at shoreline monitoring stations as described in Part E of this permit.

2. Basic Water Quality Criteria Applicable to All Waters

- a. The discharge shall comply with applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the DOH under HAR Chapter 11-54, Water Quality Standards, effective November 15, 2014.
- b. The discharge shall not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of that water quality which assures protection of public water supplies and the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife and allows recreational activities in and on the water.
- c. The discharge of treated wastewater through Outfall Serial No. 001 shall not cause the following water quality criteria to be violated:

- (1) All State waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations which exceed the acute standards listed in HAR 11-54-4(c)(3). All State waters shall also be free from acute toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in HAR 11-54-10, or other methods specified by the DOH.
- (2) All State waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations which on average during any 24-hour period exceed the chronic standards listed in HAR 11-54-4(c)(3). All State waters shall also be free from chronic toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in HAR 11-54-10, or other methods specified by the DOH.
- (3) All State waters shall be free from pollutants in concentrations which, on average during any 30-day period, exceed the "fish consumption" standards for non-carcinogens in HAR 11-54-4(c)(3). All State waters shall also be free from pollutants in concentrations, which on average during any 12-month period, exceed the "fish consumption" standards for pollutants identified as carcinogens in HAR 11-54-4(c)(3).
- (4) All waters shall be free of substances attributable to domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollutants, including:
 - (a) Material that will settle to form objectionable sludge or bottom deposits;
 - (b) Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, or other floating materials;
 - (c) Substances in amounts sufficient to produce taste in the water or detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish, or in amounts sufficient to produce objectionable color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving waters;
 - (d) High or low temperatures; biocides; pathogenic organisms; toxic, radioactive, corrosive, or other deleterious substances at levels or in combinations sufficient to be toxic or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life, or in amounts sufficient to interfere with any beneficial use of the water;
 - (e) Substances or conditions in combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life; and
 - (f) Soil particles resulting from erosion on land involved in earthwork, such as the construction of public works; highways; subdivisions; recreational, commercial, or industrial developments; or the cultivation and management of agricultural lands.

D. ZONE OF MIXING LIMITATIONS

1. Zone of Mixing (ZOM)

The ZOM shall be established for the assimilation of secondary treated wastewater at an average flow of no greater than 3.9 MGD. The ZOM shall consist of a rectangle with dimensions of 1,500 feet parallel to the shoreline on each side of the present outfall diffuser, 1,000 feet seaward and 500 feet shoreward of the diffuser.

E. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall conduct receiving water monitoring at shoreline and offshore stations, as described below.

1. Shoreline Water Quality Monitoring

Shoreline monitoring for enterococci is used to assess compliance with water quality criteria specific for marine recreational waters described in Part C of this permit.

The Permittee shall monitor at the following stations. The coordinates for each station shall be identified in the Receiving Water Monitoring Program in accordance with Part H.1.a.(2) of this permit.

Station	Location
1	On Sandy Beach, at Outfall Serial No. 001
2	On Sandy Beach, 1,000 feet west of Outfall Serial No. 001
3	On Sandy Beach, 2,000 feet west of Outfall Serial No. 001

The following water quality parameters shall be sampled:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Enterococci	CFU/100 mL	Surface Grab	5/Month ¹
Visual Observations	--	Visual	5/Month ^{1,2}

¹ Samples shall be as equally spaced as possible throughout the calendar month.

² Wind direction and speed, weather, and sea condition shall be recorded for each day of sampling. At each station, unusual color, turbidity, odor, or other physical evidence of sewage shall be noted on the log sheet.

Inability to conduct shoreline monitoring due to inclement weather or hazardous conditions which may endanger the lives of the facility's personnel shall not constitute a violation of this permit. If the Permittee is unable to conduct shoreline monitoring, the rationale shall be documented in the DMR.

Monitoring results shall be reported in the monthly DMRs. The DMRs submitted shall include monitoring results and probable sources and an explanation of any exceedances.

2. Offshore Water Quality Monitoring

Offshore water quality monitoring data are used to assess compliance with State water quality standards. Offshore stations shall be located using a

global positioning device that allows reoccupation of the station within ± 6 meters.

The Permittee shall monitor at the following stations:

Station	Latitude	Longitude
1	21°17'15"N	157°39'53"W
2	21°17'04"N	157°39'42"W
3	21°16'44"N	157°40'06"W
4	21°16'55"N	157°40'17"W
5	21°17'02"N	157°40'01"W
6	21°17'08"N	157°39'55"W
7	21°17'05"N	157°40'05"W
8	21°17'00"N	157°40'11"W
9 (Control Station)	21°16'31"N	157°40'13"W
10 (Control Station)	21°16'51"N	157°40'23"W
11 (Control Station)	21°16'58"N	157°40'24"W
12 (Control Station)	21°16'40"N	157°40'15"W
13 (Control Station)	21°17'20"N	157°39'45"W
14 (Control Station)	21°17'11"N	157°39'31"W
15 (Control Station)	21°17'03"N	157°39'25"W

The following water quality parameters shall be sampled:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Frequency
Total Nitrogen	µg/L	Grab ¹	1/2 Months ²
Ammonia Nitrogen	µg/L	Grab ¹	1/2 Months ²
Total Phosphorus	µg/L	Grab ¹	1/2 Months ²
Turbidity	NTU	Grab ¹	1/2 Months ²
pH	s.u.	CDP ³	1/2 Months ²
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	CDP ³	1/2 Months ²
Temperature	°C	CDP ³	1/2 Months ²
Salinity	ppt	CDP ³	1/2 Months ²

¹ Grab samples shall be collected at each station at 1 meter below the surface, mid-depth, and 2 meters above the bottom.

² Monitoring shall be conducted once every 2 months.

³ A continuous depth profile (CDP) is a plot of depth vs. a water quality parameter. Parameter shall be measured on a CDP basis, from 1 meter below the surface to 2 meters above the bottom at 2 meter intervals.

Inability to conduct offshore monitoring due to inclement weather or hazardous conditions which may endanger the lives of the facility's personnel shall not constitute a violation of this permit. If the Permittee is unable to conduct offshore monitoring, the rationale shall be documented in the DMR.

Monitoring results shall be reported in monthly DMRs. The DMRs submitted shall include monitoring results and probable sources and an explanation of any exceedances.

3. Benthic Monitoring

The Permittee shall continue to monitor the three (3) benthic stations listed in the table below (as shown in Part J, Figure 3) once every four (4) months in accordance with its most current Benthic Monitoring Program, until the Permittee develops and submits the updated benthic monitoring program to the Director in accordance with Part H.1.a.(2) of this permit.

Station	Location	Latitude	Longitude
Deep Diffuser	Adjacent to the outfall pipe	21°17'01"N	157°40'01"W
Shallow Outfall	Adjacent to the outfall pipe	21°17'02"N	157°40'03"W
Control	Approximately 4,000 feet southwest of the diffuser	21°16'48"N	157°40'22"W

Community parameters and statistical analyses shall be presented, along with the data and graphical displays, to illustrate benthic community changes.

Inability to conduct benthic monitoring due to inclement weather or hazardous conditions which may endanger the lives of the facility's personnel shall not constitute a violation of this permit.

Monitoring results shall be reported in conjunction with monthly DMRs.

4. Ocean Outfall Monitoring

At least once during the term of this permit, the Permittee shall inspect the ocean outfall and submit the investigation findings to the DOH. The outfall inspection shall include, but not be limited to, and investigation of the structural integrity, operational status, and maintenance needs. The Permittee shall include findings of the inspection to the DOH in the annual wastewater pollution prevention report in Part F of this permit for the year the outfall inspection is conducted.

5. Annual Receiving Water Monitoring Programs

The Permittee shall submit an annual receiving water monitoring report by March 31st of each year. The annual receiving water monitoring reports shall summarize and discuss monitoring results for the previous year. Reports shall include, at minimum:

- a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).

- b. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, sediment grain size, distribution of bottom sediment, rocks, and shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, etc.). In addition, the Permittee shall include the distance from shore for each nearshore sampling station.
- c. A record shall be kept of the individual(s) performing sampling or measurements. A description of the sample collection and preservation procedures used in the survey shall be included in the report.
- d. A description of methods used for laboratory analyses. Variations in procedure may be acceptable, but any such changes shall be reported to the EPA and DOH, before implementation. All such variations must be reported with the analytical results.
- e. An in-depth discussion of monitoring results. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.

F. WASTEWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

1. Annual Report

The Permittee shall submit an annual report summarizing critical parameters which impact the operations of the facility to the DOH by March 31st of each year, unless otherwise instructed by the DOH. The report shall include, at a minimum, an evaluation of critical parameters, including the following:

- a. Flow;
- b. BOD₅ loading;
- c. TSS loading;
- d. Toxic pollutants or impacts of septic wastes;
- e. Growth potential of the service area;
- f. Impact of new regulations;
- g. Bypasses and overflows;
- h. Effectiveness and condition of the collection system; and
- i. Treatment capacity based on additional information.

2. Flow Rate Notification

The Permittee shall notify the Director and the EPA in writing not later than 90 calendar days after the 30-day average dry weather discharge flow rate equals or exceeds 75% of the actual treatment capacity of the facility as reported above in Part F.1.i. The report shall include:

- a. Date on which the 30-day average discharge flow rate equals or exceeds 75% of the actual treatment capacity of the facility.
- b. Estimate of when the 30-day average discharge flow rate will equal or exceed the actual treatment capacity of the facility.
- c. Schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average discharge flow rate equals the actual treatment capacity of the facility.

3. Implementation of the Schedule of Compliance for Flow Rate Notification
 - a. The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Director.
 - b. The Permittee shall initiate contingency plans to provide additional treatment capacity not later than 90 calendar days following the date on which the 30-day average discharge flow rate equals or exceeds 85% of the actual treatment capacity of the facility as reported in Part F.1.i.
 - c. The Director may grant a special exemption to eliminate the requirement for a contingency plan. The Permittee shall request such exemption in writing and may include the request in the annual report. The Director shall notify the Permittee in writing of his decision.

G. SLUDGE/BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

1. Sludge Use/Disposal Requirements

a. General Conditions and Requirements

(1) Acceptable Sludge Use/Disposal Practices

- (a) The Permittee shall dispose of all sludge generated at the facility at a municipal solid waste landfill, at a sludge surface disposal site, by land application, or by transferring the sludge to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal in accordance with all applicable portions of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 503, and HAR Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62.
- (b) Storage of sludge for over two (2) years from the time it is generated shall be considered to be surface disposal. The storage site shall meet all the requirements of a surface disposal site under 40 CFR 503 Subpart C and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62. If the Permittee desires to store sludge for a longer period of time prior to final disposal, the Permittee shall submit a written request to the EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and Director containing the information required under 40 CFR Section 503.20(b).
- (c) The Permittee shall dispose of sludge containing more than 50 mg/kg of PCBs in accordance with 40 CFR 761.
- (d) If the Permittee desires to dispose of sludge using a method not listed above, the Permittee shall submit a request for permit modification to EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and DOH 180 calendar days prior to the commencement of the alternate disposal practice.

(2) Duty to Mitigate

- (a) The Permittee shall be responsible for ensuring the following:
 - (i) All sludge produced at its facility is used/disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 503, and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62, whether the Permittee uses/disposes of the sludge itself or transfers it to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal.
 - (ii) Subsequent preparers, applicators, or disposers of the sludge are informed of the requirements under 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 503, and HAR, Chapters 11-58.1 and 11-62.

- (iii) Sludge is not allowed to enter State waters, or to contaminate an underground drinking water source.
 - (iv) Sludge treatment, storage, use, and disposal do not create a public nuisance.
 - (v) Haulers who ship non-Class A sludge off-site for additional treatment, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep sludge contained.
- (b) The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any sludge use or disposal which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(3) Other Conditions

- (a) The DOH may promptly modify or revoke and reissue this permit to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under the Act Section 405(d), or adopted under HRS, Chapter 342D, or HAR, Chapter 11-62, if the standard is more stringent than the standard in this permit or covers a pollutant or practice not covered in this permit.
- (b) The sludge requirements in this part are supplemental to the other conditions of this permit. In the event of a conflict, those requirements more protective of the environment shall apply.
- (c) The requirements in 40 CFR 503 are enforceable by the EPA independently of being included in this permit.

b. Sludge Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Sludge shall be limited and monitored by the Permittee as specified below:

(a) Sludge Disposed of in Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Monitoring Parameter/Test Procedures	Limitation	Monitoring Frequency
Paint Filter Test (EPA Method 9095B)	No "Free Liquids" ¹	1/Year
Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Test ²	2	1/Year

Monitoring Parameter/Test Procedures	Limitation	Monitoring Frequency
Priority Pollutants ³	N/A	1/Year ⁴

N/A = Not Applicable

¹ "Free Liquids" as defined in EPA Method 9095.

² The parameters to be tested by the TCLP test and their limitations are specified in 40 CFR 261.24, Table 1 - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic.

³ Priority pollutants are listed under the Act Section 307(a).

⁴ The Permittee shall test for priority pollutants more frequently if required under the pretreatment program.

(b) Sludge Disposed of in Surface Disposal Sites (Sludge-only Landfill or Disposal on Land Not for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)

Parameter	Limitation (Mg/kg)							Monitoring Frequency
	0<25 m	25<50 m	50<75 m	75<100 m	100<125 m	125<150 m	>150 m	
Arsenic ¹	30	34	39	46	53	62	73	²
Chromium ¹	200	220	260	300	360	450	600	²
Nickel ¹	210	240	270	320	390	420	420	²
TCLP Test ³	³							1/Year
Priority Pollutants ⁴	N/A							1/Year ⁵

m = Meter

N/A = Not Applicable

¹ The Permittee shall monitor for this parameter only if sludge is disposed of in a unit with no liner and leachate system. Limitations are based on the distance (meters) from the active sludge unit boundary to the nearest property line.

² Monitoring frequency shall be determined by the following table:

Annual Production, Dry Weight (Metric Tons/Year)	Monitoring Frequency
0 - 290	1/Year
290 – 1,500	1/Quarter
1,500 – 15,000	6/Year
>15,000	1/Month

³ The parameters to be tested by the TCLP test and their limitations are specified in 40 CFR 261.24, Table 1 - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic.

⁴ Priority pollutants are listed under the CWA Section 307(a).

⁵ The Permittee shall test for priority pollutants more frequently if required under the pretreatment program.

- (c) Sludge that is Land-Applied (Added to Soil for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)

The Permittee shall obtain and comply with the Wastewater Management Individual Permit, issued by the DOH, Wastewater Branch.

- (2) The Permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan for monitoring toxics reduction, including the number and location of sampling points.
 - (a) If sludge generated at the facility is land applied or disposed at a surface disposal site, the sampling plan shall also include pathogens and vector attraction reduction monitoring.
 - (b) If pathogen reduction is determined by time and temperature, the plan shall be designed to determine temperatures throughout the batch being treated.
 - (c) If windrow composting is used, temperature shall be measured at least once for each 150 feet of windrow, and include measurements at depths of 12 to 24 inches below the surface.

c. Requirements for Sludge Disposed of in Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

- (1) The Permittee shall dispose sludge in municipal solid waste landfills that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258; and HAR, Chapter 11-58.1.
- (2) Sludge shall not contain "free liquids" as defined by EPA Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test).

d. Requirements for Sludge Disposed of in Surface Disposal Sites (Sludge-only Landfill or Disposal on Land Not for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)

- (1) Sludge that is disposed of in a sludge-only landfill shall meet the general requirements, pollutant limits (for surface disposal sites without liners and leachate systems), management practices, and operation standards in 40 CFR 503 Subpart C and additional pollutant limits requested by the DOH.
- (2) The Permittee shall have a qualified groundwater scientist develop a groundwater monitoring program for the surface disposal site or certify that the placement of sludge on the site will not cause aquifer contamination.

- e. Requirements for Sludge that is Land-Applied (Added to Soil for the Purpose of Improving Plant Growth)

The Permittee shall obtain and comply with the Wastewater Management Individual Permit, issued by the DOH, Wastewater Branch.

- f. Notification Requirements

- (1) If sludge other than exceptional quality sludge is shipped to another state or to Indian lands, the Permittee shall notify the permitting authorities in the receiving state or Indian land (the EPA Regional Office for that area and the State or Indian authorities) 60 calendar days prior to shipment.
- (2) The Permittee shall notify the EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and the DOH of any noncompliance that may seriously endanger public health or the environment within 24 hours after becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written noncompliance report shall be submitted, postmarked, or faxed within five working days after the Permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.
- (3) The Permittee shall report all other instances of noncompliance not reported under Part G.1.f.(2) at the time discharge monitoring reports are submitted as required by Part H.1 of this permit.

- g. Annual Report

By February 19th of each year, the Permittee shall submit an annual report on sludge management activities during the previous calendar year to the EPA Regional Sludge Coordinator and the Director. The report shall provide the following information:

- (1) Total amount of sludge generated that year and a breakdown of the usage/disposal methods employed (in dry weight, metric tons).
- (2) Results of all monitoring required by Part G.1.b.
- (3) If sludge was disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill, then the Permittee shall include the following certification statement:

"I certify under the penalty of law, that the paint filter test and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test requirements have been met, and that vector attraction reduction requirements have been met as required by the municipal solid waste landfill. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to assure that qualified

personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the necessary requirements have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including fine and imprisonment.”

- (4) If sludge was disposed in a surface disposal site, the following information shall be included:
 - (a) Requirements specified in 40 CFR 503.27.
 - (b) Name and mailing address of surface disposal operator if different from Permittee.
 - (c) Location (street address and latitude and longitude) of surface disposal site.
 - (d) Results of groundwater monitoring, or a copy of a certification by a groundwater scientist (including the scientist's name, title, and phone number) that the placement of sludge at the surface disposal site will not cause aquifer contamination.
- (5) If sludge was land-applied, the following information shall be included:
 - (a) Requirements specified in 40 CFR 503.17(a) for all facilities preparing sludge for land application or reference to that facility's report, if submitted to EPA separately.
 - (b) Names and addresses of all facilities receiving the non-exceptional quality sludge, including land appliers and those facilities providing further treatment/blending prior to land application.
 - (c) Location of land application sites of non-exceptional quality sludge (street address, latitude and longitude) and sizes of parcels.
 - (d) Crops grown, agronomic rate for the crops grown, and certification by the land appliers of non-exceptional quality sludge that the sludge was applied at a rate not exceeding the agronomic rate determined for each crop.
 - (e) Copies of other certification statements by land appliers of non-exceptional quality sludge.
- (6) If sludge was stored, the following information shall also be included:
 - (a) Age of stored sludge.

- (b) Name and mailing address of operator of storage site if different from Permittee.
- (c) Location of stored sludge (street address, latitude and longitude).
- (7) If sludge was disposed using other methods, descriptions of the methods employed and the locations (street address, latitude and longitude) of the usage/disposal sites shall be included.
- (8) Annual reports shall be submitted to:
 - (a) DOH, CWB through the CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES Permits and NGPCs on the e-Permitting Portal, unless otherwise specified by the DOH.
 - (b) EPA using EPA's NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool ("NeT") for biosolids, which went into effect December 21, 2016, unless otherwise specified by the DOH.
 - (c) DOH, Wastewater Branch at the following address:

Wastewater Sludge Program Manager
Wastewater Branch
Environmental Management Division
Department of Health
2827 Waimano Home Road, Room 207
Honolulu, Hawaii 96782

H. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Schedule of Submission

a. Effluent and Receiving Water Monitoring Programs

(1) Effluent Monitoring Program

Within 30 calendar days after the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall submit an updated/revised Effluent Monitoring Program which complies with Part A of this permit to the DOH for approval.

(2) Receiving Water and Benthic Monitoring Program

Within 30 calendar days after the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall submit an updated/revised Receiving Water and Benthic Monitoring Program which complies with Part E of this permit to the DOH for approval.

(3) The Program(s) shall include at a minimum, but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Sampling location map;**
- (b) Sample holding time;**
- (c) Preservation techniques;**
- (d) Test method and method detection level; and**
- (e) Quality control measures.**

The DOH reserves the right to require the Permittee to revise the approved program, as appropriate, pursuant toward compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

(4) Monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 with detection limits low enough to measure the compliance with Part A of this permit. For cases where the discharge limitation is below the lowest detection limit of the appropriate test procedure, the compliance shall be based upon the lowest detection limit of the method.

If a test method has not been promulgated for a particular constituent, the Permittee may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the

constituent in the discharge provided the Permittee submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method.

2. Transmittal and Monitoring Results Reporting Requirements

a. Certification of Transmittals

Submit all information in accordance with HAR, Section 11-55-07(b), with the following certification statement by an appropriate signatory:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment for knowing violations.”

b. Include **Permit No. HI 0020303** on each transmittal.

Failure to provide the assigned permit number for this facility on future correspondence or transmittals may be a basis for delay of the processing of the document(s).

c. Reporting of Discharge and Monitoring Results

- (1) All wastewater monitoring, and biosolids/sludge monitoring, sample preservation, and analyses shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified in this permit. All receiving water monitoring, sample preservation, and analyses shall be performed as specified in this permit.
- (2) In accordance with 40 CFR 122.45(c), effluent analyses for metals shall be reported as total recoverable.
- (3) Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). The results of all monitoring required by this permit shall be submitted in a format which allows direct comparison with the limitations in Part A and other requirements of this permit.
- (4) For the purposes of reporting, the Permittee shall use the reporting threshold equivalent to the laboratory's method detection limit (MDL)

and must utilize a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the concentration of the minimum level (ML).

- (a) The Permittee shall report sample results and calculations at or above the laboratory's ML on DMRs as the measured concentration or calculation.
- (b) The Permittee shall report sample results and calculations below the laboratory's MDL as NODI(B) on the DMR. NODI(B) means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is not detected.
- (c) The Permittee shall report sample results and calculations between the ML and MDL as NODI(Q). NODI(Q) means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected but not quantified.
- (d) For purposes of calculating averages, zero shall be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL shall be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. The resulting average value must be compared to the effluent limitation or the ML, whichever is greater, in assessing compliance.
- (e) For purposes of calculated geometric means, $0.25 \times \text{MDL}$ shall be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL shall be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. The resulting geometric mean must be compared to the effluent limitation or the ML, whichever is greater, in assessing compliance.
- (f) When NODI(Q) or NODI(B) is reported for a parameter, the laboratory's numeric ML and MDL for that parameter shall also be noted on the DMR or on an attachment.

- (5) Should there be no discharges during the monitoring period, the DMR form shall so state.

d. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant at location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified in 40 CFR 136, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the DMR form. The increased frequency shall also be indicated.

e. Submittal of Monitoring Results Using NetDMR

The Permittee shall submit DMRs required under this permit electronically using NetDMR. NetDMR is accessed from: <https://www.epa.gov/netdmr>.

DMRs shall be submitted electronically no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. Once a Permittee begins submitting DMRs using NetDMR, it will no longer be required to submit hard copies of DMRs to the DOH, unless otherwise requested by the DOH.

f. Schedule of Submission

(1) The Permittee shall submit reports to the Director as specified below.

Report	Reporting Period	Report Due Date
Discharge Monitoring Report	1/Month	28 th day of the month following completed reporting period
Sludge/Biosolids Annual Report	1/Year	February 19 th of each year
Annual Receiving Water Monitoring Report	1/Year	March 31 st of each year
Wastewater Pollution Prevention Program Annual Report	1/Year	March 31 st of each year
Industrial Storm Water Annual Discharge Monitoring Report	1/Year	January 31 st of each year
Updated Effluent Monitoring Program	1/Permit Term	30 days after permit effective date
Updated Receiving Water and Benthic Monitoring Program	1/Permit Term	30 days after permit effective date
Updated SWPPP (formerly SWPCP)	1/Permit Term	90 days after permit effective date
Initial Investigation TRE Workplan	1/Permit Term	90 days after permit effective date

Signed copies of monitoring and all other reports required by this permit, except those described in Part H.2.e of this permit, shall be submitted to the DOH through the CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES Permits and NGPCs on the e-Permitting Portal, unless otherwise specified by the DOH.

Duplicate copies of the sludge reports shall be submitted to the EPA as specified in Part G of this permit.

(2) The Permittee shall submit reports to the DOH as specified below.

Report	Reporting Period	Report Due Date
Shoreline Water Quality Monitoring	1/Month	28 th day of the month following completed reporting period
Offshore Water Quality Monitoring	1/2 Months	28 th day of the month following completed reporting period
Benthic Monitoring	1/4 Months	28 th day of the month following completed reporting period

Signed copies of monitoring and all other reports required by this permit, except those described in Part H.2.e of this permit, shall be submitted to the DOH through the CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES Permits and NGPCs. This form is accessible through the e-Permitting Portal website at:

<https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/>.

3. Reporting of Noncompliance, Unanticipated Bypass, or Upset

The following requirements replace the 24-hour notice requirements for bypasses (Standard NPDES Conditions Section 17(d)(2)(B) and 40 CFR Section 122.41(1)(6)(ii)(A)) and upsets (Standard NPDES Conditions Section 18(c)(3) and 40 CFR Section 122.41(1)(6)(ii)(B)).

a. Immediate Reporting

- (1) In the event of a bypass, upset, or sewage spill resulting in or contributing to a discharge to State waters, the Permittee shall orally notify the DOH at the time the Permittee's authorized personnel become aware of the circumstances, but no later than 24 hours after the event.
- (2) In the event of a bypass, upset, or sewage spill resulting in or contributing to a discharge of 1,000 gallons or more to State waters, the Permittee shall orally notify the DOH and the AP news wire services at the time the Permittee's authorized personnel become aware of the circumstances, but no later than 24 hours after the event.
- (3) In the event of an exceedance of a daily maximum discharge limitation, if any exist, the Permittee shall orally notify the DOH at the time the Permittee's authorized personnel becomes aware of the circumstances, but no later than 24 hours after the event.

b. Contact for Oral Reports

- (1) The Permittee shall make oral reports during regular office hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) to the DOH, Clean Water Branch (CWB) at (808) 586-4309.
- (2) The Permittee shall make oral reports outside of regular office hours to the State Hospital Operator at (808) 247-2191.

c. Written Submission

- (1) For those noncompliances requiring immediate reporting, the Permittee shall submit a written noncompliance report. The Permittee shall submit the report to the DOH, CWB, in accordance with Part H.2.f.(1) within five working days after the Permittee's authorized personnel becomes aware of the noncompliance.
- (2) The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; public notice efforts, if any; clean-up efforts, if any; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- (3) The Director may waive the written report or the five (5) working day deadline on a case-by-case basis for spills, bypasses, upsets, and violations of daily maximum discharge limitations if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the noncompliance or when the Permittee's authorized personnel becomes aware of the noncompliance.

d. Other Noncompliance

The Permittee shall report all other instances of noncompliance not reported under Part H.3.a at the time DMRs are submitted as required by Part H.2 of this permit. The noncompliance reports shall contain the information requested in Part H.3.c.(2) of this permit.

4. Other Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(1) through 122.41(l)(5), and 122.41(l)(8) as incorporated by Standard NPDES Permit Conditions, Section 16. Parts H.1 and H.2 of this permit supersede the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and 122.41(l)(7).

5. Types of Sample

- a. "Grab sample" means an individual sample collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.
- b. "Composite sample" means a combination of at least eight (8) sample aliquots, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of the facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.

I. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this permit shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade, as determined by the DOH. If such personnel are not available to staff the wastewater treatment facilities, a program to promote such certification shall be developed and enacted by the Permittee. Activities of this program shall be reported in the Annual Report in Part F of this permit.
2. The Permittee shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to permit inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the Permittee shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power.
3. This permit may be reopened and modified, in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information.
4. Response to Sewage Spill
 - a. Discharges to Surface Waters or Only to the Ground Outside the Facility's Fence
 - (1) Disinfection/Clean Up
 - (a) Sewage that is discharged shall be disinfected prior to being discharged if sufficient disinfection contact time is available. Best judgment should be used in determining the amount of chlorine added to the discharge if chlorine is used as a disinfectant. The Permittee shall comply with the total residual chlorine discharge limitation as specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55.
 - (b) Contaminated grounds shall be cleared of all debris and standing wastewater, and disinfected.
 - (2) Public Warnings
 - (a) The Permittee shall immediately post "Warning Signs" in the areas or near waters likely to be affected by the discharge and where public access is possible.

- (b) The Director in care of the CWB shall also check whether the number and location of the posted "Warning Signs" are sufficient. Authorization to remove the signs will also come from the Director in care of the CWB. The Director in care of the CWB may require the Permittee to post additional "Warning Signs" as needed and may assist in removal of the signs.

(3) Public Access

When or where standing wastewater cannot be removed from the ground, public access shall be limited by barricades or other means.

(4) Special Sampling of Surface Waters

- (a) The Permittee shall conduct bacteria (Enterococci and either *Clostridium perfringens* or fecal coliform) sampling in discharges greater than 100 gallons, or when public health may be threatened, in the area of the receiving water affected by the discharge, as soon as possible. The results shall be submitted to the Director immediately. Monitoring shall continue until notification to stop is received from the Director.
- (b) The Director shall be informed of the location of sampling stations and may modify the number of stations and site selection.
- (c) The Director may require additional bacteria monitoring by the Permittee to supplement their existing monitoring program, as necessary or appropriate.

J. LOCATION AND ZOM AND RECEIVING WATER STATION MAPS

(see Figures 1, 2, and 3)

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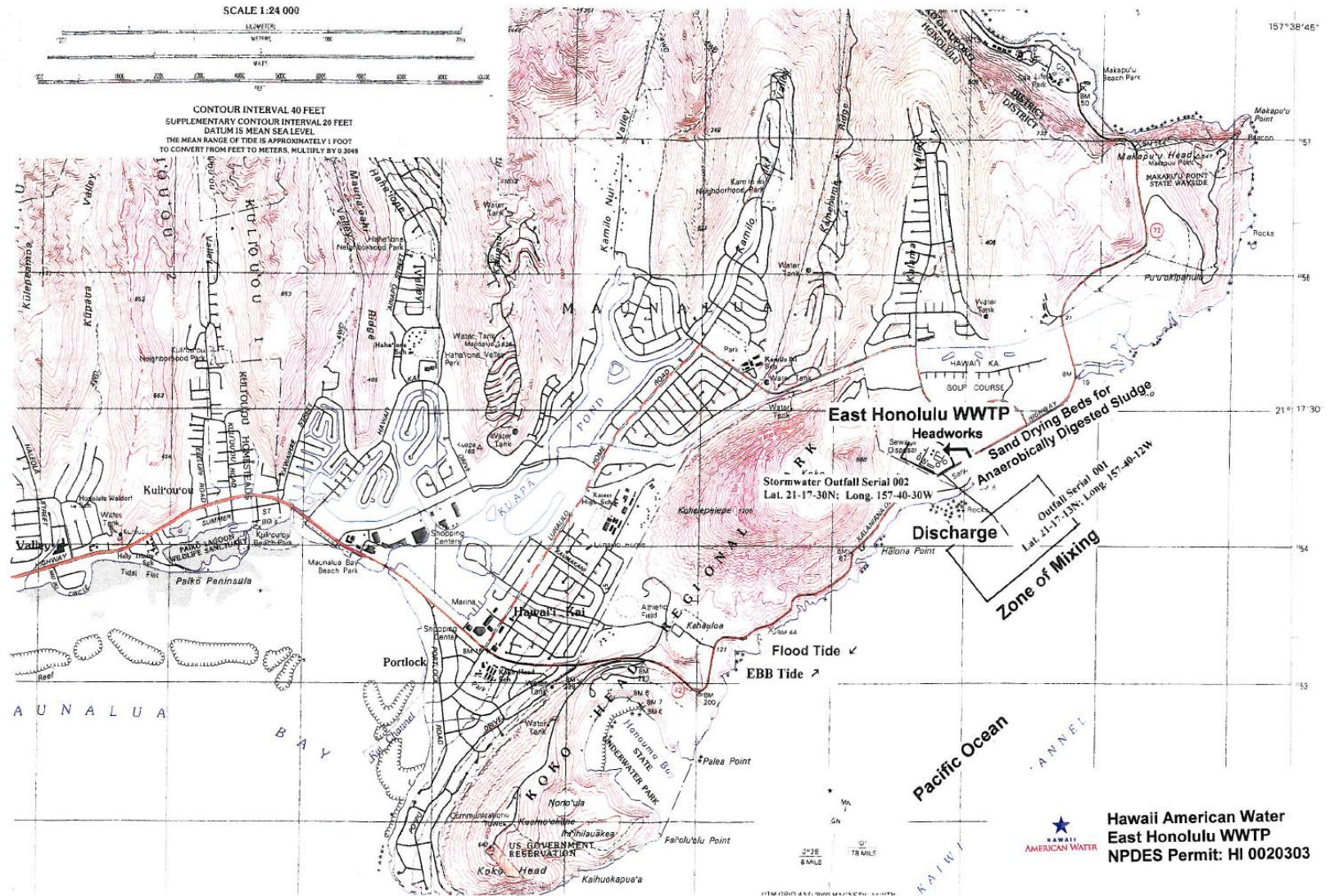


Figure 1 – Location Map

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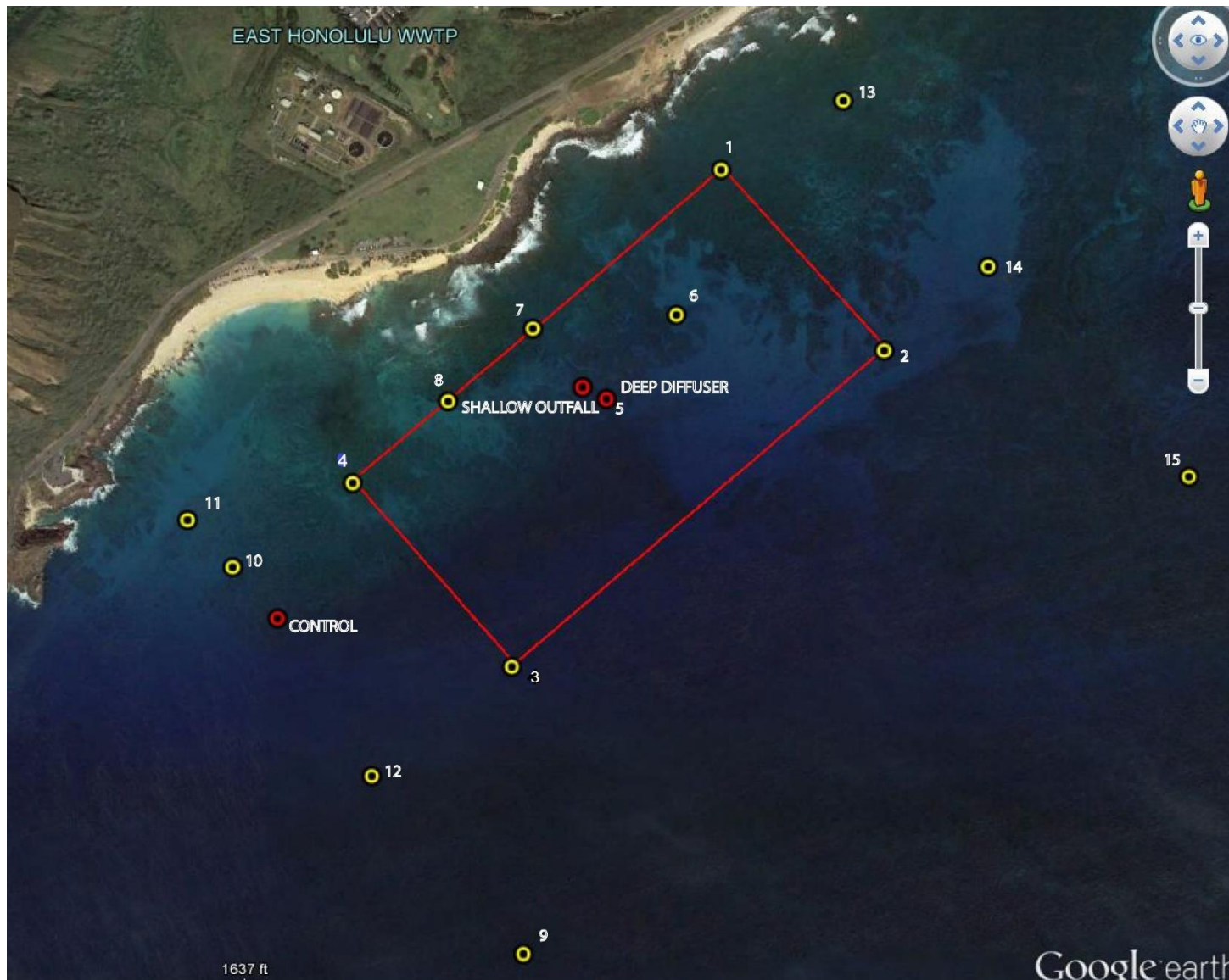


Figure 2 – Zone of Mixing (ZOM) and Receiving Water Monitoring Locations

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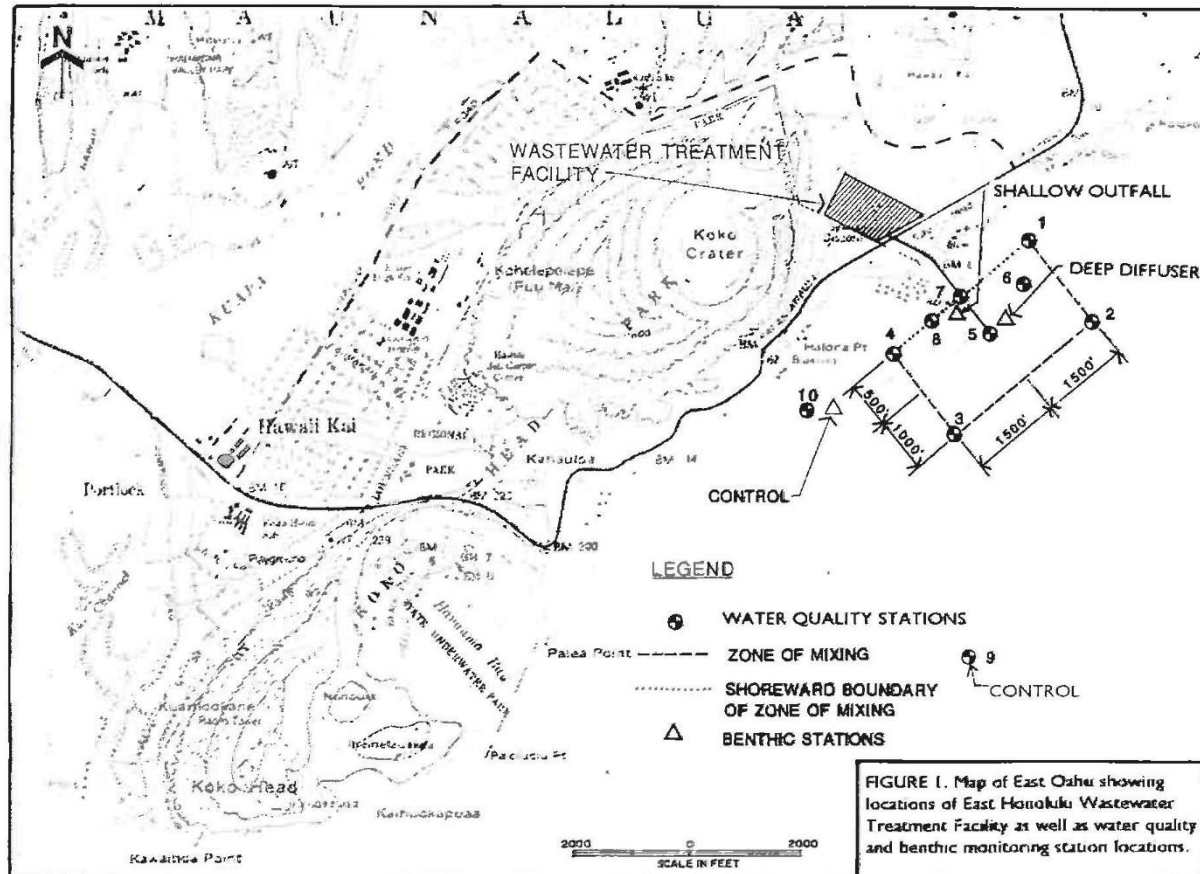


Figure 3 – Benthic Stations

APPENDIX 1 – MONITORING METHODS

Discharge Parameter	Sample Type	Analytical Method	Chemical Abstract No.
Metals			
Antimony	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-36-0
Arsenic	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-38-2
Beryllium	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-41-7
Cadmium	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-43-9
Chromium (VI)	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	18540-29-9
Copper	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-50-8
Lead	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7439-92-1
Mercury	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7439-97-6
Nickel	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-02-0
Selenium	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7782-49-2
Silver	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-22-4
Thallium	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-28-0
Zinc	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7440-66-6
Pesticides			
Aldrin	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	309-00-2
Chlordane	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	12789-03-6
Dieldrin	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	60-57-1
4,4'-DDT	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	50-29-3
4,4'-DDE	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	72-55-9
4,4'-DDD	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	72-54-8
Alpha-Endosulfan	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	959-98-8
Beta Endosulfan	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	33213-65-9
Endosulfan Sulfate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	1031-07-8
Endrin	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	72-20-8
Endrin Aldehyde	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7421-93-4
Heptachlor	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	76-44-8
Heptachlor Epoxide	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	1024-57-3
Alpha BHC	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	319-84-6
Beta BHC	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	319-85-7
Delta BHC	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	319-86-8
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	58-89-9
Toxaphene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	8001-35-2
PCB 1016	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	12674-11-2
PCB 1221	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	11104-28-2
PCB 1232	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	11141-16-5
PCB 1242	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	53469-21-9
PCB 1248	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	12672-29-6
PCB 1254	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	11097-69-1
PCB 1260	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	11096-82-5
Base/Neutral Extractables			
Acenaphthene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	83-32-9
Acenaphthylene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	208-96-8
Anthracene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	120-12-7
Benzidine	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	92-87-5

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Discharge Parameter	Sample Type	Analytical Method	Chemical Abstract No.
Benzo(a)Anthracene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	56-55-3
Benzo(a)Pyrene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	50-32-8
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	205-99-2
Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	191-24-2
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	207-08-9
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	111-91-1
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	111-44-4
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	39638-32-9
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	117-81-7
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	101-55-3
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	85-68-7
2-Chloronaphthalene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	91-58-7
Chrysene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	218-01-9
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	53-70-3
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7005-72-3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	95-50-1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	541-73-1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	106-46-7
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	91-94-1
Diethyl Phthalate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	84-66-2
Dimethyl Phthalate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	131-11-3
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	84-74-2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	121-14-2
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	606-20-2
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	122-66-7
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	117-84-0
Fluoranthene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	206-44-0
Fluorene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	86-73-7
Hexachlorobenzene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	118-74-1
Hexachlorobutadiene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	87-68-3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	77-47-4
Hexachloroethane	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	67-72-1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	193-39-5
Isophorone	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	78-59-1
Naphthalene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	91-20-3
Nitrobenzene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	98-95-3
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	62-75-9
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	621-64-7
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	86-30-6
Phenanthrene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	85-01-8
Pyrene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	129-00-0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	120-82-1
Acid Extractables			
2-Chlorophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	95-57-8
2,4-Dichlorophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	120-83-2
2,4-Dimethylphenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	105-67-9
4,6-Dintro-O-Cresol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	534-52-1
2,4-Dinitrophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	51-28-5
2-Nitrophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	88-75-5

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Discharge Parameter	Sample Type	Analytical Method	Chemical Abstract No.
4-Nitrophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	100-02-7
P-Chloro-M-Cresol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	59-50-7
Pentachlorophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	87-86-5
Phenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	108-95-2
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	88-06-2
<i>Volatile Organics</i>			
Acrolein	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	107-02-8
Acrylonitrile	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	107-13-1
Benzene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	71-43-2
Bromoform	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-25-2
Carbon Tetrachloride	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	56-23-5
Chlorobenzene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	108-90-7
Chlorodibromomethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	124-48-1
Chloroethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-00-3
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	110-75-8
Chloroform	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	67-66-3
Dichlorobromomethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-27-4
1,1-Dichloroethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-34-3
1,2-Dichloroethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	107-06-2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-35-4
1,2-Dichloropropane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	78-87-5
1,3-Dichloropropylene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	542-75-6
Ethylbenzene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	100-41-4
Methyl Bromide	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	74-83-9
Methyl Chloride	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	74-87-3
Methylene Chloride	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-09-2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	79-34-5
Tetrachloroethylene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	127-18-4
Toluene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	108-88-3
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	156-60-5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	71-55-6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	79-00-5
Trichloroethylene	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	79-01-6
Vinyl Chloride	Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	75-01-4
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Cyanide	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	57-12-5
Asbestos (Not required unless otherwise specified)	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	1332-21-4
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD)	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	1746-01-6
Chlorine, Total Residual	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	7782-50-5
<i>Other Pesticides</i>			
Demeton	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	8065-48-3
Guthion	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	86-50-0
Parathion	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	56-38-2
Malathion	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	121-75-5
Mirex	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	2385-85-5
Methoxychlor	24-Hr Composite or Grab	As specified in 40 CFR 136	72-43-5

APPENDIX 2 – STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

1. Coverage Under this Permit.

1.1 Eligibility.

1.1.1 Facilities Covered.

To be eligible to discharge under this permit, you must 1) have an allowable storm water discharge or an allowable non-storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from your primary industrial activity, or 2) be notified by DOH that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD of this permit.

Primary industrial activity - includes any activities performed on-site which are 1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code and included in the descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(ii), (iii), (vi), or (viii); or 2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), (vii), or (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more.

Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) – defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as a regulation published by the EPA Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.29.

1.1.2 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges.

Below in Part 1.1.2.1 are the only non-storm water discharges authorized under this permit for all sectors provided that all discharges comply with the effluent limits set forth in Parts 2 and 8.

Also allowed for all sectors are discharges of storm water listed above or authorized non-storm water discharges in Part 1.1.2, mixed with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization. All other non-storm water discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage except those specifically listed in Part 1.1.2 are not authorized by this permit. If non-storm water discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than those specifically authorized in Part 1.1.2, including sector-specific non-storm water discharges that are listed in Part 8 as prohibited (a non-exclusive list provided to raise awareness of contaminants or sources of contaminants characteristic of certain sectors), will be discharged, such non-storm water discharges are not authorized by this permit and must either be eliminated or covered under another NPDES permit.

1.1.2.1 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges for all Sectors of Industrial Activity:

- Discharges from emergency/unplanned fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Potable water, including water line flushing;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers/chillers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling; and
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits, sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities (see Part 5.2.3), or any other toxic or hazardous materials, unless residues are first cleaned up using dry clean-up methods (e.g., applying absorbent materials and sweeping, using hydrophobic mops/rags) and you have implemented appropriate control measures to minimize discharges of mobilized solids and other pollutants (e.g., filtration, detention; settlement);

Hazardous Materials or Hazardous Substances or Toxic Materials – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR 261.2.

Control Measures – refers to any storm water control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to state waters.

Minimize – for the purposes of this permit, minimize means to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

- Routine external building washdown / power wash water that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products (e.g., those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols);
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., “piped” cooling tower blowdown; drains).

1.2 Permit Compliance.

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of this permit, and thus is a violation of the CWA. As detailed in Part 4 (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit, in addition to any original violation that triggered the need for corrective action. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance.

Corrective Action – for the purposes of the permit, any action taken, or required to be taken, to 1) repair, modify, or replace any storm water control used at the site; 2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and 3) remedy a permit violation.

Spill – for the purpose of this permit, the release of a hazardous or toxic substance from its container or containment.

Where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation provided you take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part 4.3.

2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits.

In the technology-based limits included in Parts 2.1 and 8, the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice. The term “infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

2.1 Control Measures.

You must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to minimize pollutant discharges that address the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.1.3, and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.2. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures, consistent with Part 5.2.4. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges to meet applicable water quality standards or any of the other non-numeric effluent limits in this permit, you must modify these control measures per the corrective action requirements in Part 4. Regulated storm water discharges from your facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six (6) inches below the lowest outlet pipe") are marked with an asterisk (*). When documenting in your SWPPP, per Part 5, how you will comply with the requirements marked with an asterisk, you have the option of including additional information or you may just "cut-and-paste" those effluent limits verbatim into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation (see Part 5.2.4).

2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations.

You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- Preventing storm water from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from storm water;
- Using control measures in combination may be more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your storm water discharge;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- Minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;

- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.1.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).

You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits (except where otherwise specified in Part 8) as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8:

2.1.2.1 Minimize Exposure. You must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain and runoff in order to minimize pollutant discharges by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. Unless infeasible, you must also:

- Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge;
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned, and, for any equipment and vehicles that will remain unused for extended periods of time, inspect at least monthly for leaks.

2.1.2.2 Good Housekeeping. You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. You must perform good housekeeping measures in order to minimize pollutant discharges, including but not limited to, the following:

- Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or, alternatively, wash down the area and collect and/or treat, and properly dispose of the washdown water;
- Store materials in appropriate containers;
- Keep all dumpster lids closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids and could leak, ensure that discharges have a control (e.g., secondary containment, treatment). Consistent with Part 1.1.2 above, this permit does not authorize dry weather discharges from dumpsters or roll off boxes; *
- Minimize the potential for waste, garbage and floatable debris to be discharged by keeping exposed areas free of such materials, or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic must implement best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in storm water. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as storm water pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

2.1.2.3 Maintenance. You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits in this permit in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems, in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

Effective Operating Condition – for the purposes of this permit, a storm water control is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

This includes:

- Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of storm water drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of storm water.
- Diligently maintaining non-structural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- Inspecting and maintaining baghouses at least quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior baghouse. *
- Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six (6) inches below the lowest outlet pipe. *

If you find that your control measures are in need of routine maintenance, you must conduct the necessary maintenance immediately in order to minimize pollutant discharges. If you find that your control measures need to be repaired or replaced, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until the final repair or replacement is implemented, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not be discharged during subsequent storm events. Final repairs/replacement of storm water controls should be completed as soon as feasible but must be no later than the timeframe established in Part 4.3 for corrective actions, i.e., within 14 calendar days or, if that is infeasible, within 45 calendar days. If the completion of storm water control repairs/replacement will exceed the 45-day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the maintenance, provided that you notify the DOH of your intention to exceed 45 calendar days, and document in your SWPPP your rationale for your modified maintenance timeframe. If a control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained, you must conduct corrective action as specified in Part 4.

Note: In this context, the term “immediately” requires you to, on the same day you identify that a control measure needs to be maintained, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to take action, the initiation of action must begin no later than the following work day. “All reasonable steps” means that the Permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new best management practice (BMP) to be installed at a later date. “All reasonable steps” for purposes of complying with Part 4.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary, when you conclude a corrective action is, in fact, not necessary, could include documenting why a corrective action is unnecessary.

- 2.1.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response.** You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur in order to minimize pollutant discharges. You must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:

- Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur; *
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
- Develop training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
- Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and
- Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 117, or 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the Clean Water Branch at (808) 586-4309 during regular office hours which are Monday through Friday (excluding holidays) from 7:45 a.m. until 4:15 p.m. or the Hawaii State Hospital Operator at (808) 247-2191 outside of regular office hours. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

2.1.2.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls. You must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at your facility in order to minimize pollutant discharges and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. You must also use structural and non-structural control measures to minimize the discharge of sediment. The use of polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls is not covered under this permit. There are many resources available to help you select appropriate BMPs for erosion and sediment control, including from the EPA.

2.1.2.6 Management of Runoff. You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce storm water runoff to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA’s Internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific *Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet Series*, *National Menu of Storm water BMPs*, and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas*, and any similar resources.

2.1.2.7 Reserved.

2.1.2.8 Employee Training. You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of your storm water pollution prevention team. You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in storm water discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 4.

Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and

When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

2.1.2.9 Non-Storm Water Discharges. You must evaluate for the presence of non-storm water discharges. Any non-storm water discharges not explicitly authorized in Part 1.1.2 or covered by another NPDES permit must be eliminated. This includes vehicle and equipment/tank wash water (except for those authorized in Part 1.1.2.3 for Sectors G, H, and J). If not covered under a separate NPDES permit, wastewater, wash water and any other unauthorized non-storm water must be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or otherwise disposed of appropriately.

2.1.2.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials. You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

2.2.1 Water Quality Standards.

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards (i.e., your discharge must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards).

DOH expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards as described in the Standard NPDES Permit Conditions, Section 1. If at any time you become aware, or DOH determines, that your discharge does not meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action(s) as required in Part 4.1 and document the corrective actions as required in Part 4.4.

DOH may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available waste load allocation in a DOH-established and EPA-approved TMDL.

2.2.2 Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Waters.

You are considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first state water to which you discharge is identified by DOH as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, and:

- Requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA);
- Is addressed by a DOH-established and EPA-approved TMDL; or
- Is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

Note: For discharges that enter a separate storm sewer system¹ prior to discharge, the first state water to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the water from the storm sewer system.

2.2.2.1 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with a DOH-Established and EPA-Approved TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water with a DOH-established and EPA approved TMDL, DOH will inform you whether any additional measures are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with

¹ Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its waste load allocation.

2.2.2.2 Existing Discharger to an Impaired Water without a DOH-established and EPA-Approved TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water without a DOH established and EPA-approved TMDL, you are still required to comply with Part 2.2.1, and you must comply with the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.4.1. Note that the impaired waters monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.4.1 also apply where DOH determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards in an impaired downstream water segment, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not identified as impaired according to Part 2.2.2.

2.2.2.3 New Discharger or New Source to an Impaired Water. If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.4.8 for a new discharger or a new source to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any measures that enabled you to become eligible under Part 1.1.4.8 and modify such measures as necessary pursuant to any Part 4 corrective actions. You also must comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.4.1.

2.3 Reserved

3. Inspections.

3.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

During normal facility operating hours, you must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water;
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3);
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three (3) years;
- Discharge points; and
- Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly). Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and storm water control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to storm water. At least once each calendar year, the routine inspection must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel, as defined in below, with at least one (1) member of your storm water pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

Qualified Personnel – Qualified personnel are those who are knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial storm water controls and pollution prevention, and who possess the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact storm water quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of storm water controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

During the inspection you must examine or look out for the following:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a storm water event or discharge, control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined below, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

Discharge Point – For the purposes of this permit, it is the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly or through a separate storm sewer system, is a State water.

3.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.

You must document the findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5. Do not submit your routine facility inspection report to DOH, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);

- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
 - A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 - Any previously unidentified discharges from and/or pollutants at the site;
 - Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
 - Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls, including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
 - Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;
- Any incidents of noncompliance; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 15.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 4. of this permit.

If you performed a discharge visual assessment required in Part 3.2 during your facility inspection, you may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part 3.1.1, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.

3.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Storm Water Discharges.

3.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, you must collect a storm water sample from each outfall (except as noted in Part 3.2.3) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR 136 procedures but must be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the storm water discharge.

The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as

practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes; and

- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours from the previous discharge. The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

You must visually inspect or observe the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color;
- Odor;
- Clarity (diminished);
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids;
- Suspended solids;
- Foam;
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of storm water pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows evidence of storm water pollution, you must initiate the corrective action procedures in Part 4.

3.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.

You must document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5. You are not required to submit your visual assessment findings to DOH, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Your documentation of the visual assessment must include, but not be limited to:

- Sample location(s);
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the storm water discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed storm water contamination;

- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes; and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 15.

Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 4. of this permit.

3.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.

Adverse Weather Conditions: When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP records as described in Part 5.5. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical.

Climates with Irregular Storm Water Runoff: If your facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, then your samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

Semi-Arid Areas – areas where annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches.

Substantially Identical Outfalls: If your facility has two (2) or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part 5.2.5.3, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one (1) of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform visual assessments on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of your coverage under this permit.

If storm water contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

3.3 Authorization to Inspect.

The DOH may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with state requirements, including state water quality standards.

4. Corrective Actions.

4.1 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision to Ensure Effluent Limits are Met.

When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or DOH or the operator of the MS4 through which you discharge informs you that any of the following conditions have occurred, you must review and revise, as appropriate, your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution; spill and leak procedures; non-storm water discharges; the selection, design, installation and implementation of your control measures) so that this permit's effluent limits are met and pollutant discharges are minimized:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another NPDES permit to a state water) occurs at your facility.
- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit listed in your Part 8 sector-specific requirements.
- Your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8 or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Whenever a visual assessment shows evidence of storm water pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).

4.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary.

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-storm water discharges, selection, design, installation and implementation of your control measures) to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit:

- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in storm water from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- The average of four (4) quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark (see Part 6.2.1.2). If less than four (4) benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four-quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four (4) times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review.

Note: A benchmark exceedance does not trigger a corrective action if you determine that the exceedance is solely attributable to natural background sources, or if you make a finding that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice (see Part 6.2.1.2).

Note: When run-on to your facility causes a benchmark exceedance, in addition to reviewing and revising, as appropriate, your SWPPP, you should notify the other operators contributing run-on to your discharges to abate their pollutant contribution. Where the other operators fail to take action to address the storm water run-on, you should contact the DOH.

4.3 Corrective Actions and Deadlines.

4.3.1 Immediate Actions.

If corrective action is needed, you must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

Note: In this context, the term “immediately” requires you to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin no later than the following work day. “All reasonable steps” means that the Permittee has undertaken initial actions to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action, including, for example, cleaning up any exposed materials that may be discharged in a storm event (e.g., through sweeping, vacuuming) or making arrangements (i.e., scheduling) for a new BMP to be installed at a later date. “All reasonable steps” for purposes of complying with Part 4.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary, when you conclude a corrective action is, in fact, not necessary, could include documenting why a corrective action is unnecessary.

4.3.2 Subsequent Actions.

If you determine that additional actions are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 4.3.1, you must complete the corrective actions (e.g., install a new or modified control and make it operational, complete the repair) before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of the corrective action condition. If it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within 14 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the corrective action within the 14-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 calendar days after discovery. If the completion of corrective action will

exceed the 45-day timeframe, you may take the minimum additional time necessary to complete the corrective action, provided that you notify the DOH of your intention to exceed 45 calendar days, your rationale for an extension, and a completion date, which you must also include in your corrective action documentation (see Part 4.4). Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements do not persist indefinitely.

4.4 Corrective Action Documentation.

You must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Parts 4.1 or 4.2 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. You are not required to submit your corrective action documentation to DOH, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Include the following information in your documentation:

- Description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to state waters, through storm water or otherwise;
- Date the condition was identified;
- Description of immediate actions taken pursuant to Part 4.3.1 to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Part 2.1.2.4); and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with the Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 15.

You must also document the corrective actions taken or to be taken as a result of the conditions listed in Part 4.1 or 4.2 (or, for triggering events in Part 4.2 where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination) within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. Provide the dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete the necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe. If you notified DOH regarding an extension of the 45-day timeframe, you must document your rationale for an extension.

4.5 Effect of Corrective Action.

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., noncompliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. DOH will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

4.6 Substantially Identical Outfalls.

If the event triggering corrective action is associated with an outfall that had been identified as a “substantially identical outfall” (see Parts 3.2.3 and 6.1.1), your review must assess the need for corrective action for all related substantially identical outfalls. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Part 4.3.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

If you prepared a SWPPP (formerly Storm Water Pollution Control Plan) for coverage under a previous version of this NPDES permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; such limitations are contained in Parts 2 and 8 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures to meet the permit's effluent limits. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 5.5) are intended to document the implementation (including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

Note: Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to DOH after issuance of this permit via any means, including the SWPPP, during an inspection, etc.

5.1 Person(s) Responsible for SWPPP Preparation.

The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, but it must be developed by a “qualified person” and must be certified per the signature requirements in Part 5.2.7. If DOH concludes that the SWPPP is not in compliance with Part 5.2 of this permit, DOH may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector G, H or J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

Note: A “qualified person” is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of industrial storm water controls and pollution prevention, and possesses the education and ability to assess conditions at the industrial facility that could impact

storm water quality, and the education and ability to assess the effectiveness of storm water controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

5.2 Contents of Your SWPPP.

For coverage under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Storm water pollution prevention team (see Part 5.2.1);
- Site description (see Part 5.2.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part 5.2.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.2.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal laws (see Part 5.2.6); and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.2.7).

Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

5.2.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team.

You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities (e.g., monitoring, inspections, maintenance, etc.). Your storm water pollution prevention team is responsible for, but not limited to overseeing development of the SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the storm water pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

5.2.2 Site Description.

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.
- *General location map.* Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your storm water discharges.
- *Site map.* Provide a map showing:
 - Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;

- Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
- Directions of storm water flow (use arrows);
- Locations of all storm water control measures;
- Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired;
- Locations of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.2.3.2;
- Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.2.3.3 have occurred;
- Locations of all storm water monitoring points;
- Locations of storm water inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall 001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as “substantially identical” under Parts 3.2.3, 5.2.5.3, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
- If applicable, MS4s and where your storm water discharges to them;
- Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas;
 - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks;
 - processing and storage areas;
 - immediate access roads used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
 - transfer areas for substances in bulk;
 - machinery; and
 - locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

5.2.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

You must describe areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water or from which allowable non-storm water discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage,

loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the description must include:

5.2.3.1 Activities in the Area. A list of the industrial activities exposed to storm water (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).

5.2.3.2 Pollutants. A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, which could be exposed to rainfall and could be discharged from your facility. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed, and that have been exposed to storm water in the three (3) years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Significant Materials – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of *the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)*; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

5.2.3.3 Spills and Leaks. You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, in the three (3) years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA, 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 117, and 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

5.2.3.4 Unauthorized Non-Storm Water Discharges. You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges (see Part 1.1.2 for the exclusive list of authorized non-storm water discharges under this permit).

Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- The date of the evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

5.2.4 Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.

You must document the location and type of control measures you have specifically chosen and/or designed to comply with:

- Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 2.1.2;
- Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3 and Part 8;
- Water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2;
- Applicable effluent limits in Part 8; and
- Regarding your control measures, you must also document, as appropriate:
 - How you addressed the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1; and
 - How they address the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.2.3.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., “cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six (6) inches below the lowest outlet pipe”) are marked with an asterisk (*). For the requirements marked with an asterisk, you may include extra information, or you may just “cut-and-paste” these effluent limits verbatim into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation.

5.2.5 Schedules and Procedures.

5.2.5.1 Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2. The following must be documented in your SWPPP:

- Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.1.2.2) – A schedule or the convention used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs. Also provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.
- Maintenance (See Part 2.1.2.3) – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2;
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4) – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in your SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate storm water. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for SPCC developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part 5.4; and
- Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.8) – The elements of your employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part 2.1.2.8, and also the following:
 - The content of the training;
 - The frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit; and
 - A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

5.2.5.2 Pertaining to Inspections and Assessments. You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1); and
- Quarterly visual assessment of storm water discharges (see Part 3.2).

For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:

- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
- Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular storm water runoff discharges (see Part 3.2.3); and
- Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

5.2.5.3 Pertaining to Monitoring. You must document in your SWPPP procedures for conducting the four (4) types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:

- Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by DOH (see Part 6.2.5).

For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must document:

- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two (2) or more outfalls are substantially identical;
- Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
- Schedules for monitoring at your facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular storm water runoff (see Part 6.1.6);
- Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
- Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 6.1.

You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 3.2.3 or your benchmark or impaired waters monitoring requirements in Parts 6.2.1 and 6.2.4.1 (see also Part 6.1.1):

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;

- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to storm water discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

5.2.6 Reserved.

5.2.7 Signature Requirements. You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 15.

5.3 Required SWPPP Modifications.

You must modify your SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required under Part 4.3 and that you documented under Part 4.4. SWPPP modifications must be signed and dated in accordance with Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 15.

5.4 SWPPP Availability.

You must retain a complete copy of your current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting your permit eligibility pursuant to Part 1.1 of this permit, as well as your signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, DOH, the operator of an MS4 into which you discharge, and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection. The DOH may request a copy of the SWPPP and you are required to submit the SWPPP to the DOH within 14 days of the request.

The DOH may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request [except any CBI or restricted information (as defined below)]. To remain current, you must report any modifications to the SWPPP information required by Part 7.3 through submittal of a "CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES and NGPCs" in the e-permitting portal. The SWPPP update shall be no later than 45 days after conducting the final routine facility inspection for the year required in Part 3.1.

Confidential Business Information (CBI) – see 40 CFR Part 2 for relevant definitions of CBI: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2013-title40-vol1/pdf/CFR-2013-title40-vol1-part2-subpartB.pdf>.

Restricted Information – for the purposes of this permit, information that is privileged or that is otherwise protected from disclosure pursuant to applicable statutes, Executive Orders, or regulations. Such information includes, but is not limited to: classified national security information, protected critical infrastructure information, sensitive security information, and proprietary business information.

5.5 Additional Documentation Requirements.

You are required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- A copy of the NPDES application submitted to DOH along with any correspondence exchanged between you and DOH specific to coverage under this permit;
- A copy of the acknowledgment you receive from the DOH assigning your NPDES File No.;
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part 2.1.2.3);
- All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 3.1.1) and Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 3.2.2);
- Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 3.2.3 and 6.1.5);

Measurable Storm Event – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation (i.e., a storm event that results in an actual discharge) and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events.

- Corrective action documentation required per Part 4.4;
- Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and the type of response to the exceedance you employed, including:
 - the corrective action taken;
 - a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels;

- a determination from DOH that benchmark monitoring can be discontinued because the exceedance was due to run-on; or
- a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2.
- Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part 6.2.4.1).

6. Monitoring.

You must collect and analyze storm water samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6; Standard NPDES Permit Conditions 14 and 16; must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv); and any additional sector-specific requirements in Part 8. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

6.1 Monitoring Procedures.

6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls.

Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a “substantially identical outfall.” If your facility has two (2) or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to storm water, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one (1) of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 5.2.5.3, your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one (1) of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations. You are required to monitor each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 6.2.2.

6.1.2 Commingled Discharges.

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

6.1.3 Measurable Storm Events.

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from your site (“measurable storm event”) that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

For each monitoring event, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in hours) since the previous measurable storm event.

6.1.4 Sample Type.

You must take a minimum of one (1) grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 6.1.3. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a discharge associated with a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

6.1.5 Adverse Weather Conditions.

When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 3.2.3 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. As specified in Part 7.4, you must use NetDMR to report any failure to monitor using a “no data” or “NODI” code during the regular reporting period.

6.1.6 Climates with Irregular Storm Water Runoff.

If your facility is located in areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs. You must still collect the required number of samples. As specified in Part 7.4, you must also use NetDMR to report using a “no data” or “NODI” code for any of the regular reporting periods that there was no monitoring.

6.1.7 Monitoring Periods.

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either 90 days after permit issuance or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. If your monitoring is required on a quarterly basis (e.g., benchmark monitoring), you must monitor at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

- January 1 – March 31;
- April 1 – June 30;
- July 1 – September 30; and
- October 1 – December 31.

For example, if you obtain permit coverage on July 2, 2018, then your first monitoring quarter is October 1 - December 31, 2018. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 6.1.6 if the revised schedule is documented with your SWPPP. However, using NetDMR you must report using a “no data” or “NODI” code for any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

6.1.8 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges.

You are only required to monitor allowable non-storm water discharges (as delineated in Part 1.1.2) when they are commingled with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity.

6.1.9 Monitoring Reports

Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted in compliance with Federal eReporting Rule requirements and monitoring data must be reported using EPA's electronic NetDMR tool at www.epa.gov/netdmr, as described in Part 7.4.

6.2 Required Monitoring.

This permit includes four (4) types of required analytical monitoring, one (1) or more of which may apply to your discharge:

- Quarterly benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by DOH (see Part 6.2.5).

When more than one (1) type of monitoring for the same pollutant at the same outfall applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limitation and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given outfall), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one (1) sample satisfying both the annual effluent limitation sample and one (1) of the four (4) quarterly benchmark monitoring samples). When the effluent limitation is lower than the benchmark concentration for the same pollutant, your corrective action trigger is based on an exceedance of the effluent limitation, which would subject you to the corrective action requirements of Part 4.1.

Note: Exceedance of an effluent limitation associated with the results of any analytical monitoring type required by this Part subjects you to the corrective action requirements of Part 4.1.

All required monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 14.

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit specifies pollutant benchmark concentrations that are applicable to certain sectors / subsectors. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your control measures and to assist you in determining when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if corrective action is required

as a result of a benchmark exceedance, failure to conduct required corrective action is a permit violation.

At your discretion, more than four (4) samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.

6.2.1.1 Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring. You must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge. Your industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 8. If your facility is in one (1) of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, you are required to submit to DOH with your NPDES application a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Part 12, which is representative of your receiving water.

Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values and must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) for all benchmark parameters for which you are required to sample.

6.2.1.2 Benchmark Monitoring Schedule. Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly, as identified in Part 6.1.7, for your first four (4) full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than 90 days after permit issuance.

Facilities in climates with irregular storm water runoff, as described in Part 6.1.6, may modify this quarterly schedule provided that this revised schedule is reported directly to DOH by the due date of the first benchmark sample, and that this revised schedule is kept with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 5.5. When conditions prevent you from obtaining four (4) samples in four (4) consecutive quarters, you must continue monitoring until you have the four (4) samples required for calculating your benchmark

monitoring average. As noted in Part 6.1.7, you must use NetDMR to report using a "no data" or "NODI" code for any 3-month interval that you did not take a sample.

Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of four (4) quarterly samples, if the average of the four (4) monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term.

Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of four (4) quarterly samples, if the average of the four (4) monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, you must, in accordance with Part 4, review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and either:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until you have completed four (4) additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or
- Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2.1 and 2.2 of this permit, in which case you must continue monitoring once per year. You must also document your rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with your SWPPP.

You must review your control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), per Part 4, without waiting for the full four (4) quarters of monitoring data, when an exceedance of the four-quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying your control measures and conducting four (4) additional quarters of monitoring, your average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the four-quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full four (4) additional quarters of monitoring), you must again review your control measures and take one (1) of the two (2) actions above.

Natural background pollutant levels: Following the first four (4) quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four (4) quarters of data; see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and you determine that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, you are not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

- The average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background; and
- You document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required in Part 5.5, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you

or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your storm water discharge.

Natural background pollutants are those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways. However, the DOH may determine that you are eligible to discontinue monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources.

6.2.2 Effluent Limitations Monitoring.

6.2.2.1 Substantially Identical Outfalls. You must monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 6-1. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.

6.2.2.2 Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limitation. If any monitoring value exceeds a numeric effluent limitation contained in this permit, you must indicate the exceedance on a "CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES and NGPCs" in the e-permitting portal, and you must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken per Part 4. When your follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, you must:

- **Submit an Exceedance Report:** You must submit an Exceedance Report no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory result consistent with Part 7.6; and
- **Continue to Monitor:** You must monitor, at least quarterly, until your discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until DOH waives the requirement for additional monitoring. Once your discharge is back in compliance with the effluent limitation you must indicate this on a "CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES and NGPCs" in the e-permitting portal.

6.2.3 Reserved.

6.2.4 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, your project is considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first state water to which you discharge is identified by the DOH pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or has been removed from the 303(d) list either because the impairments are addressed by an DOH-approved or established TMDL or is covered by pollution control requirements that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1). For discharges that

enter a separate storm sewer system^b prior to discharge, the first state water to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the storm water discharge from the storm sewer system.

6.2.4.1 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters.

Discharges to impaired waters without a DOH established and EPA-approved TMDL: Beginning in the first full quarter following 90 days after permit issuance or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR 136) once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging storm water to impaired waters without a DOH established and EPA-approved TMDL.

If the pollutant of concern for the impaired waterbody is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If a pollutant of concern is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other non-pollutant.

If the pollutant of concern is not detected and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is detected but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you may discontinue monitoring for that pollutant. To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required by Part 5.5:

- An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge is not related to the activities or materials at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils, and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, you may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants

^b Separate storm systems do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

that occur solely from these sources and should consult with DOH for guidance.

Discharges to impaired waters with a DOH-established and EPA-approved TMDL: For storm water discharges to waters for which there is a DOH-established and EPA-approved TMDL, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant(s) for which the TMDL was written unless DOH informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and its waste load allocation, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its waste load allocation. DOH's notice will include specifications on monitoring parameters and frequency. Permittees must consult with DOH for guidance regarding required monitoring under this Part.

- 6.2.5 Additional Monitoring Required by DOH.** DOH may also notify you of additional discharge monitoring requirements that DOH determines are necessary to meet the permit's effluent limitations. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping.

7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement.

You must submit all Annual Reports, DMRs, NOCs, and other reporting information, as appropriate, electronically via the e-Permitting Portal and in compliance with Federal eReporting Rule requirements.

7.2 Submitting Information to DOH.

Most information required to be submitted by this permit shall be submitted via DOH's e-permitting portal. To access the e-permitting portal, go to <https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/>.

Information required to be submitted to DOH via the e-permitting portal:

- Notice of Cessation (Part 1.3); and
- Annual Report (Part 7.5).

Note: Discharge Monitoring Reports (see Part 7.4) are required to be submitted using EPA's NetDMR system, available at www.epa.gov/netdmr.

7.3 Additional SWPPP Information Required

- Onsite industrial activities exposed to storm water, including potential spill and leak areas (see Parts 5.2.3.1 and 5.2.3.3);

- Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to storm water that could be discharged in storm water and/or any authorized non-storm water discharges listed in Part 1.1.2 (see Part 5.2.3.2);
- Storm water control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 5.2.4); and
- Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 5.2.5.1) and schedule for all inspections required in Part 3 (see Part 5.2.5.2).

7.4 Reporting Monitoring Data to DOH.

Reports shall be submitted in compliance with Federal eReporting Rule requirements. All monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 6.2 must be submitted to DOH via the e-Permitting Portal and also using EPA's NetDMR system (available at www.epa.gov/netdmr) no later than 30 days after you have received your complete laboratory results for all monitoring outfalls for the reporting period. Your monitoring requirements (i.e., parameters required to be monitored and sample frequency) will be prepopulated on your electronic DMR form based on the information you reported on your NPDES Application. Accordingly, the following changes to your monitoring frequency must be reported to DOH through the submittal of a "CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES and NGPCs" in the e-permitting portal, which will trigger changes to your monitoring requirements in NetDMR:

- All benchmark monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
- All impaired waters monitoring requirements have been fulfilled for the permit term;
- For Sector G2 only: Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles have exceeded benchmark values;
- A numeric effluent limitation guideline has been exceeded; and
- A numeric effluent limitation guideline exceedance is back in compliance.

Once monitoring requirements have been completely fulfilled, you are no longer required to report monitoring results using NetDMR. If you have only partially fulfilled your benchmark monitoring and/or impaired waters monitoring requirements (e.g., your four quarterly average is below the benchmark for some, but not all, parameters; you did not detect some, but not all, impairment pollutants), you must continue to use NetDMR to report your results, but you must report a "no data" or "NODI" code for any monitoring parameters that have been fulfilled.

For benchmark monitoring, note that you are required to submit sampling results to DOH no later than 30 days after receiving your complete laboratory results for all monitored outfalls for each quarter that you are required to collect benchmark samples,

per Part 6.2.1.2. If you collect samples during multiple storm events in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions or climates with irregular storm water runoff), you are required to submit all sampling results for each storm event to DOH within 30 days of receiving all laboratory results for the event. Or, for any of your monitored outfalls that did not have a discharge within the reporting period, using NetDMR you must report using a “no data” or “NODI” code for that outfall no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period.

7.5 Annual Report.

You must submit an Annual Report to DOH electronically, per Part 7.2, by January 3^{1st} for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. Also, reports shall be submitted in compliance with Federal eReporting Rule requirements. You must include the following information:

- A summary of your past year’s routine facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.1.1). A summary of your past year’s quarterly visual assessment documentation (see Part 3.2.2 of the permit);
- For any four-sample (minimum) average benchmark monitoring exceedance, if after reviewing the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures and considering whether any modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in the permit, you determine that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice, your rationale for why you believe no further reductions are achievable (see Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit); and
- A summary of your past year’s corrective action documentation (see Part 4.4). If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of your annual report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s). Also describe any incidents of noncompliance in the past year or currently ongoing, or if none, provide a statement that you are in compliance with the permit.

Your Annual Report must also include a statement, signed and certified in accordance with Standard NPDES Permit Conditions, Subsection 15.

7.6 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limitations.

If follow-up monitoring per Part 6.2.2.4 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, you must submit an Exceedance Report to DOH no later than 30 days after you have received your laboratory results. Your report must include the following:

- NPDES File Number;
- Facility name, physical address and location;
- Name of receiving water;

- Monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s);
- An explanation of the situation, including what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation; and
- An appropriate contact name and phone number.

Send the Exceedance Report to DOH using the “CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES and NGPCs” form via the e-Permitting Portal and report the monitoring data through NetDMR.

7.7 Additional Reporting.

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Standard NPDES Permit Conditions (Version 15), Section 16. Reports shall be submitted to DOH using the “CWB Compliance Submittal Form for Individual NPDES and NGPCs” form via the e-Permitting Portal and in compliance with Federal eReporting Rule requirements.

You must submit the following reports to the DOH. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 5.2.2).

- 24-hour reporting – You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24-hour reporting – A written submission must also be provided within five (5) days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- Reportable quantity spills – You must provide notification, as required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as you have knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity;
- Planned changes – You must give notice to DOH promptly, no fewer than 30 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;
- Anticipated noncompliance – You must give advance notice to DOH of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit requirements;
- Compliance schedules – Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any

compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 calendar days following each schedule date;

- Other noncompliance – You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in your monitoring report (pursuant to Part 7.1), compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted; and
- Other information – You must promptly submit facts or information if you become aware that you failed to submit relevant facts in your NPDES permit application, or that you submitted incorrect information in your NPDES permit application or in any report.

7.8 Recordkeeping.

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.5 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 4), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NPDES permit application, for a period of at least three years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Part 1.1.2.1. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.T.1 Covered Storm water Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart T apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source storm water discharges associated with the following activities:

8.T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

8.T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.T.3.1 Prohibition of Non-Storm water Discharges. (See also Part 1.1.4) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit. (DOH includes these prohibited non-storm water discharges here solely as a helpful reminder to the operator that the only non-storm water discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.1.2.)

8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.T.4.1 Control Measures. (See also Part 2.1.2) To minimize the discharge of pollutants in storm water, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): routing storm water to the

treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 Employee Training. (See also Part 2.1.2.8) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.T.5.1 Site Map. (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

8.T.5.3 Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements. If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1)

Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.